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HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., JUNE 8TH, 1895.

Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, Etc.:

SIR,—In your issue of April, Mr. J. T. McAllister corrects the list of the counties as furnished by Hon. R. S. Thomas thus: "Gloucester was formed from York in 1642, not 1652." Your correspondent is certainly wrong about this. The York and Patent Books constantly refer to lands on the north side of York river as in York county long subsequent to 1642. After the massacre in 1644, the settlements were withdrawn from the north side of York river, and by the treaty with Necotowance, in 1646 (*Hening*, I, p. 324), to go on the north side was constituted a felony. Permission to seat on the north side was not granted till October, 1648 (*Hening*, I, p. 353). Gloucester county was represented for the first time in the House of Burgesses in 1652, and it could not have been formed into a separate county much earlier. It was probably formed in the early part of 1651, as there is a grant that year locating lands in "Gloucester County."

Mr. Thomas is, however, clearly in error in asserting that Surry was formed out of Isle of Wight. Surry was formed out of James City county. This is shown by the grants in the land office which locate places on the south side of the James in James City county, until 1652, when Surry is represented in the Legislature for the first time. In *Hening Statutes*, I, p. 342, Collectors of the Revenue were appointed in 1647 as follows:

"for James City County—Captain Robert Shepheard from Lawnes creek to Sunken Marsh, including Hogg Island. Mr. George Jorden from Hogg Island to Upper Chippoakes. Capt. Bridges freeman for Chickahominy and Sandy Poynte. Mr. Lancelott Elay for the mayne Powhatan and James City Island. Mr. Richard fford for Necke of Land to Wareham's Runns. Mr. Peter Ridley for Martin's Hundred and this side of Keth's creek."

The bounds of the first two precincts coincide exactly, I believe, with the present Surry county. Lawn's creek is the present boundary line between Surry and Isle of Wight, showing that Surry was not taken from Isle of Wight. In November, 1647, the Legislature created the country on the south side, between a creek still known as College creek and Upper Chippoakes, into a parish independent of "James City" parish. This was the beginning of Surry's autonomy. But the parish was still assessed for the minister at James City, and for finishing and repairing the church at Jamestown, begun in 1638.

I think it improper to assign, as Mr. Thomas does, the date of 1691 to Norfolk county. That is the date of the formation of Princess Anne. But the act declares that the other county mentioned at that time should "retain" the name of Norfolk county. The act divided "Lower Norfolk county" into two, but Norfolk county, was nothing more than "Lower Norfolk," reduced by Princess Anne. There had once been an "Upper Norfolk county," but that county had long been known by the name of Nansemond, and it was felt in 1691 that it was useless to retain the adjective "Lower." The books in the clerk's office at Portsmouth begin in 1637, and the land patents locate land in Norfolk county and Nansemond county, in Elizabeth City county till that year. Neither Lower Norfolk nor Upper Norfolk were taken from Isle of Wight, as Mr. Thomas asserts, in a recent letter to the papers.

L. G. TYLER.

VIRGINIA VESTRY-BOOKS AND PARISH REGISTERS.

At our request, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Assistant-Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, who has recently made an examination of the Vestry-Books and Parish Registers in the library at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, has written for the Magazine the following brief account of their number, titles and condition:

"The Vestry-Books and Parish Registers in the library at the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, contain an immense amount of fragmentary historical data, which, if accessible, would be a benefit to students of Virginia History. Many of these old books were used by Bishop Meade when he was writing his "Old Churches and Families," and, at his death, were deposited at the Seminary. Some of them have been put there in later years. They are most carefully guarded. They lie in an old-fashioned 'cupboard,' in a quaint stone loft in the pretty gothic library, which is a detached building, near the Seminary. Many unpublished facts are contained in these old books. Many of the books are in excellent preservation. Some are very yellow, and the ink is almost the color of the paper; some are so dry that as one turns a leaf, bits of the page fall off like dust.

"The Register and Vestry-Books of Christ Church, Middlesex, cover a period when that county was full of wealthy planters, and are extremely interesting and valuable. They are well preserved. The Kingston (Gloucester) Parish Register, the Vestry-Books of St. Peter's (New Kent); then Charles River (York) Vestry-Book and the Vestry-Book of Pettsoe or Pettsworth (Gloucester), contain facts which might supply broken links in the great chain of truth which our earnest Virginia students are striving to find. These books have been bound recently,

and the name of each carefully marked in gilt on the back of each volume."

The following is a list of the old manuscripts:

The Christ Church (Middlesex) Parish Register covers the period between 1685-1803; Vestry-Book, 1663-1767. New Kent Register (St. Peter's), 1734-1774; Vestry-Book, 1686-1758. New Kent (Blissland Parish) Vestry-Book, 1722-1774. Albemarle Parish, Sussex (Vestry-Book), 1742-1784. St. Paul's Parish, Hanover (Vestry-Book), 1705-6-1785. Charles River Parish Register (York county), 1665-1800. Pettsoe or Pettsworth (Gloucester) Vestry-Book, 1677-1783. Lancaster Vestry-Book, 1739-1797. St. James', Northam, Goochland (Vestry-Book), 1744-1774. St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania (Vestry-Book), 1746-1817. Upper Parish, Nansemond county (Vestry-Book), 1744-1791. Shelburne Parish, Loudoun county, 1771-1805. Kingston Parish, Gloucester, Parish Register, 1679-1792. Lexington Parish, Amherst, 1779-1880. St. Mark's, Culpeper (Vestry-Book), 1730-1784. Vestry-Book, Fredericksvale Parish, Louisa county, 1742-1785. Lunenburg Parish, Richmond county, Va., 1722-1799 (Vestry-Book). Abingdon Parish, Gloucester *Register*, 1677-1780.

"These books, especially the early ones, are priceless, and any effort which will put them in a permanent form, and at the same time make them accessible to students, will be laudable and of great service to posterity."

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "CHESAPEAKE."

Mr. William Wallace Tooker, of Sag Harbour, Long Island, who is well-known for his valuable contributions on the subject, among others, of the origin of the Indian names of localities, has, at our suggestion, prepared the following with reference to the origin of the name "Chesapeake" as applied to the Bay:

Heckewelder in his "Names which the Lenni Lennape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their significations" (Trans. of the Mar. Hist. Soc., 1872, p. 275), says: "*Chesapeake* corrupted from *Tschiswapeki*, or *K'tschischwapeeki*, compounded of *Kitschi*, signifying, highly salted, and *peek*, a body of standing water, a pond, a bay."

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the eminent Algonquian scholar, agrees with Heckewelder in the above interpretation, and further remarks (Hist. Mag., Vol. 7, 2d Series 1870, p. 48): "*Chesapeake*,—written *Chesapeack*, *Chesupioca*, *Chissapiacke*, etc.,—is the equivalent of the Massachusetts '*K'che-seippog*,' Abnaki '*K'tsi-sou-bekou*, great salt water, great sea or bay.'"

In searching for facts relating to the first appearance of the term in the pages of history, and its early forms of spelling, abundant historical data can be found, which reveals the fact that the above very laborious process of derivation is an error, and that the name in its aboriginal sense and bestowal, like the great number of the Virginia names of Smith, did not belong originally to the body of water which now retains the name.

There is probably no necessity in searching for any earlier form of the name (it is doubted if an earlier one can be found) than that occurring on the map accompanying "Hariot's Narrative of the First Plantation of Virginia in 1585," where we find the name designating a village or territory of a tribe, and there misprinted *Ehesepiooc* for *Chesepiooc*, the form given to the bay which bounds the country on the north. Sir Ralph Lane, the commander of Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke Colony, says (Arber's Smith, p. 312.): "To the Northward; our farthest was to a Towne of the *Chesapeacks*, from *Roanoack* 130 myles." Smith also says (*Ibid*, pp. 51 and 347): "The *Chesapeacks* are able to make 100 [men]. Of this last place, the *Bay* beareth the name." From these quotations, which can be further multiplied, it will be observed, that the term designates the locality where these Indians lived and not the bay. Again the name in its locative termination *ack*, shows it to have been applied originally to "land, place or country" and not to a body of water. The terminal generic *peek*, of Heckewelder, which denotes "standing-water or water at rest, a pond," would never have been used by an Indian to describe the turbulent waters of *Chesapeake* Bay. Neither does the term contain the radical for "it is sour, or salt," as used dialectically by the Indians of that section. Now the question arises, what are the phonetic elements, as embodied in its early notations? Hariot's map gives us *Chesepi-ooc*; Percy (Arber's Smith, lxi.), *Che-supi-oc*; Smith (p. 5), *Chis-siapi-acke*; (19), *Che-sipi-acke*; (346), "Brooke of *Chi-sape-ack*;" (430), "we sayld up a narrow river up the country of the *Chi-sape-ack*;" etc., etc. The prefix *che*, is undoubtedly, as Dr. Trumbull suggests, the equivalent of the Massachusetts *K'che* "great." The second component *sepi*, *supi* or *sipi*, however, is not "salt-water," but the parallel of the Massachusetts and other Algonquian dialects *sepu*, or *seip* "a river," which with its locative affix *ack*, "land or country," gives us a synthesis of *K'che-sepi-ack*, "country on a great river." Newport's (Arber's Smith, p. xlv.) *Ches-sipi-an*, "people of the great-river."

It must be remembered, that to an Indian's mind, his own country and possessions were always greater than others in the same neighborhood, and the "Brooke (or creek) of *Chi-sape-ack*," or Elizabeth river (?) as it is now called, where Lane found their principal town located, was the largest stream of their country. The name was bestowed by the English

on the bay without regard for its signification, and as such handed down to the present day by various cartographers and historians.

WM. WALLACE TOOKER.

SEPARATE ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN VIRGINIA.

The following, contributed by Mr. Flournoy Rivers, of Pulaski, Tennessee, is an early instance of the "Separate Estate" of married women:

"Articles of Agreement made and concluded upon between John Camp of Lunenburg county and Judith Wagstaff, Relect of Frances Wagstaff, deceased, of the same county.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye that we the said John Camp and Judith Wagstaff have agreed to enter into the holy state of matrimony w'h each other, and as touching each of our estates that we are now in actual possession of and to prevent confusions and disturbances that may or might arise hereafter, we the said John Camp and Judith Wagstaff do by these presents agree to, and w'h each other, that each of us shall and may from time to time and all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy our said estates separately as if we had not have been married to each other, and that no right, property claim or demand shall be vested in either of us by virtue of our said marriage in regard to our estate as we now possess, but that each of us shall have full power, right and authority to make sale, bargain for and dispose of all or any part of our said estates as we now enjoy at the signing, sealing and delivery of these presents."

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of September, 1760.

JOHN CAMP, L. S.

JUDITH WAGSTAFF, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

BAZZELL WAGSTAFF,

his

WILLIAM X DUNSFORD,

mark

NICHOLAS MAYNARD.

[See Deed-Book, Lunenburg county, Va., No. 7, pp. 26, 27.]

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

We are indebted to Dr. W. J. Pettus, U. S. Marine Hospital service,

Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of the following letter, the original, now in possession of Mrs. Ann Pettus, Eastham, Louisa county, Va., having been addressed to Captain William Pettus:

GLOUCESTER CO. HOUSE, MARCH 30TH, 1776.

D'R SIR,

According to promise I write to let you know that I arrived here last Thursday after a tedious march. Next week our company are to proceed to a place call'd the East Ware Houses about 15 miles below, and from thence across the Bay to the Eastern Shore, where I suppose we shall be station'd for some time. You may have heard of the hardships of War, but don't believe one word of it. We are in high spirits and must remark that our officers scorn to effeminate themselves so much as to sleep in a feather bed, but cheerfully wrap up in a blanket & take their repose on the floor even among the common men. Their behaviour has won the hearts of all, and if we are without superfluities, we are at the same time above the want of them. The cry is War! War! War! Conquer or die. The Governor lies off Hampton Roads and his tenders are very busy in the Bay, but I have not heard of any captures he has made lately. I hope you'll have a good acc't of him soon. Present my Duty to my parents and love to my brothers & all my Relations & acquaintances.

I shall write by every opportunity when anything worth your notice occurs.

Sir I desire you will believe me to be with the greatest Respect

Your Ob't Serv't,

THOMAS OVERTON.

P. S. Samuel Pettus is well.

DUELLING IN ANCIENT VIRGINIA.

(Contributed by Edward W. James.)

"PRINCESS ANNE.—At a Court held the third February ano: 1730:

"Pr'sent: Anthony Walke, Christopher Burrowgh, Jacob Ellegood, George Kempe, Robert Vaughan, Thomas Haynes, gent Justices.

"Reodolphus malbone Sumoned to answer the Complaint of Solomon white, gent, one of his majesties Justices of the peace for challenging him ye Said Solomon with Sword & pistoll & other misbehaviour, likewise ye presentment of the grand jury to ye Same purpose, appear'd and not making any Just or Lawfull Excuse its therefore considered & by the Court ordered that ye Sherrif take ye Said Reodolphus into his Custody till he give bond in ye sum of fifty pounds currant money with Security for his good behaviour for twelve months & pay costs."

PRIZE ESSAY.

A friend of Brown University has offered the sum of \$200, as a prize to encourage the historical study of the development of religious liberty in America. The following regulations respecting its award are proposed:

1. The prize shall be open to general competition.
2. It shall be given to the writer of the best essay on one of the three following themes:
 - (a.) A critical comparison of the claims put forward, on behalf of Rhode Island and Maryland respectively, regarding the first establishment of religious liberty in America.
 - (b.) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Connecticut.
 - (c.) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Massachusetts.
3. No essay shall be received which is not founded upon original research.
4. The prize shall be awarded at commencement, 1896; essays submitted in competition for it shall be placed in the hands of the President of Brown University on or before May 1, 1896.
5. The essays shall not bear the writer's name, but an assumed name. A paper bearing the writer's real name shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, upon which shall be written the assumed name, and which shall be handed in with the essay.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, *May 20, 1895.*

HORSE MEAT.

(Contributed by Major Peyton R. Carrington.)

Att a Court held at Varina for ye County of Henrico, June 2d, 1690, Capt. Wm. Soane to this Court peticoning for a License to keep Ordinary at Varina, his s'd peticon is granted, & he is hereby Authorized, Lyncensed & p'mitted to sell all sorts of Liquors ꝓ Retail at Varina afores'd w'th Provisions, horse meat, &c: ꝓ Ordinary keepers accustomed; Provided that he give bond and security as ye law enjoyns.

Mr. Pet. Field & Henry Randolph enter themselves Securitys for Capt. Wm. Soanes legall keeping of an Ordinary.

THOROUGHGOOD—CHANDLER.

Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, &c:

SIR,—In the article, "Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents," in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, folio 417, it is stated that Elizabeth Thoroughgood, daughter of Captain Adam Thoroughgood and Sarah Offley, his wife, married Jacob Chandler, member of Maryland Council. There was a Job Chandler who was the Receiver-General of Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore and also one of his Councilors. He was called by special writ to the Council, and sworn in on the 11th Feb'y, 1654, he was also one of the judges of the Provincial Court; he died in June, 1659. Now the records of this, Northampton county, Virginia, vol. 1657 to 1666, page 124, states positively, or shows conclusively, that Captain John Michael married Elizabeth Thoroughgood, sister of Captain Adam Thoroughgood, or Thorowgood. There appear to have been two Captain Adam Thoroughgoods, father and son; the father is not accredited with a sister Elizabeth, either in the Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents or in Riley's Visitation of Middlesex, 1663, or in Harleian manuscripts. There are many descendants of that Elizabeth on the Eastern shore of Virginia, and in Maryland also through the Michaels. Her eldest daughter, Sarah, married Argall Yeardley 2d, and her other daughter, Margaret, married Col. John Custis, son of Major-General John Custis, of Arlington, and was the mother of the John Custis 3d, who has the curious inscription upon his tomb at Arlington, which has been frequently published. There were Thoroughgoods in Maryland; Cyprian Thoroughgood was in the 1st and 2d Assemblies of Maryland, of Feb'y 26, 1634, and of Jan'y 25, 1637. He was from St. Michael's Hundred, in St. Marys County, and was sheriff of that county 1641. There was also Thomas Thoroughgood, a member of House of Burgesses of Maryland from Charles county, Maryland, in 1666, and for several subsequent years.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, I have been informed, also states that Elizabeth married Jacob Chandler, &c.

My Baltimore correspondent, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, to whom I referred the matter, and who has access to all the libraries there, and a complete set of Proceedings of Council Books, called "Fund Publication," I believe, and he says no such Councilor as Jacob is mentioned, and thinks it a misprint for Job. Job Chandler is mentioned frequently in our records, and was a prominent man, but I do not think he ever lived here—as well as I can recollect. The same Elizabeth possibly married Job Chandler who, dying in 1659, left her a widow, and she might have married Capt. John Michael for a second husband.

Yours truly,

THOS. T. UPSHER,
Nassawaddox, Northampton Co., Va.

[Mr. Upshur is correct. It was Job Chandler who married Elizabeth Thoroughgood. The conflicting evidence in regard to the two marriages we cannot explain.—EDITOR.]

HAWKINS AND JAMESON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MARCH 27TH, 1895.

Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History, &c.:

SIR: In Vol. II, 247, you have "Hawkins, Moses [Hankins?]," as Capt. in the Revolution. In the Land office you will find Land Office Military Warrant, No. 3,326, was "issued to William Strother Hawkins, heir-at-law to Moses Hawkins." This may have been "Capt. Moses Hawkins," of the 14th Virginia, who was killed at Germantown, 4th October, 1777, and *perhaps* the "Moses Hawkins" who married Susannah, daughter of William and Sarah Strother. If the latter Moses, then his descendants are of the same blood as that of President Zachary Taylor, whose ancestress was Sarah Pannill, the half (and elder) sister of Susannah—Mrs. Strother's first husband having been William Pannill. William and Sarah Pannill were also the ancestors of General James Ewell Brown Stuart. William Pannill died before February 25th, 1788.

"Lieutenant-Colonel John Jamieson," should be Jameson, to whom Andre was delivered, and who was nephew to Hon. David Jameson, of the Council, name spelled "*ie*" in *Warrant*, but "*e*" in deed.

Yours truly,

JAMES M. BOUNE.

MILITIA SERVICE IN VIRGINIA.

We are anxious to make as accessible as possible all records of militia service in the Revolutionary War. The following entry from the records of Rockbridge county, is contributed by a well known member of the Lexington bar:

Rockbridge County, State of Virginia—September 3d, 1832.

On this 3d day of September, 1832, personally appeared in open Court before the justices of said Court, now sitting (said Court being a Court of record for the County aforesaid), William Miller, a resident of said County, aged 75 years; who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, and served as herein stated.

This applicant states, that he was drafted as a militiaman in the said

county of Rockbridge, and marched on the 9th day of October, 1780, under Captain James Gilmore, then of said County (now dead), Lieutenant John Caruthers, then of said county (now dead) and Ensign John McCorkle, also of said County, who was wounded at the battle of the Cowpens in the wrist, and died with the lock-jaw. The Company rendezvoused in the town of Lexington, in the said County of Rockbridge—marched to New London in Bedford County, Virginia, and thence to Hillesborough in North Carolina, where they joined headquarters under General Gates, where the Company was reviewed and drew muskets and there received orders to join General Smallwood, stationed about 16 or 18 miles below Charlotte towards Camden, and marched on that station, passing through Guilford and Salisbury. At this station this applicant was taken from his Company and ordered to the Catawba, to guard Garrison's Ferry, in which service he was engaged about 4 weeks.

When this applicant was returning to Smallwood's camp, he heard that General Morgan had gone to Charlotte, and had sent the sick and infirm to the Hospital. His Captain, James Gilmore, advised this applicant on account of his health to go to the Hospital also. He preferred going on next day with the army, but his Captain prevailed upon said applicant to remain for a short time with William Gilmore then sick (relation of Captain James Gilmore) and to meet the army as soon as possible. But this applicant, by reason of this circumstance, was delayed, and on his march, met the Company to which he belonged returning with prisoners from the Battle of the Cowpens. This applicant returned with his Company to said Rockbridge County, having his discharge from Captain James Gilmore, dated the 7th day of February, 1781, making this term of service 4 months lacking 2 days. This discharge this applicant has lost.

This applicant farther states, that he was again drafted as a militiaman in May, 1781, and marched from said County of Rockbridge under Captain William Paxton of said County (now dead). He joined the general forces near Deep Run Church under General Muhlenberg. This applicant is advised that it is not necessary to give a detailed statement of this term of service, as he has in his possession the certificate of the Auditors of Public Accounts, certifying his services in the militia of this State, and that he is entitled to four pounds and eight shillings. The original of this certificate is herewith exhibited to the inspection of the Court, and transmitted to the Department as evidence of said applicant's service and the time of said service. This applicant served in all, he thinks, 7 months.

This applicant states that he was born in Pennsylvania near the borders of Maryland (place not known) on the first day of March, 1757. He has no record of his age.

This applicant came into the said County of Rockbridge, in his 13th

or 14th year, and was living in said County when called into service and has lived in it since.

He received discharges in both tours, which discharges he has lost.

This applicant refers to Adam Hickman, John Gilmore, and William Rowlinson as evidence in his behalf.

This applicant hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year above written.

WILLIAM MILLER.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ABOUT THE
VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry, of the Inspector-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at our request, prepared last November the following minute as to the sources of information in Washington concerning the Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers:

"There are in the City of Washington three original sources of information concerning Revolutionary soldiers—or, rather, there were until recently three such sources; but they are now partially combined, and probably will soon be all together. These sources were:

"1. The Pension Office, where there were a great many original muster-rolls of Revolutionary troops, of which I am told there are some twenty large volumes pertaining exclusively to Virginia troops. These muster-rolls were taken at various times during the war, and cover nearly the whole duration of the conflict. In addition to these muster-rolls there is a vast mass of applications for pensions, beginning generally about 1818, in which usually a brief but terse and succinct history of the applicant's military service is given, proven by the oaths of comrades, or others, who had knowledge of such service, and sworn to by the applicant himself.

"2. In the State Department, among the Washington papers, there is one complete muster-roll of the army, taken in September, 1778, preparatory to the reorganization of the military establishment. Of these there are two large volumes pertaining exclusively to Virginia troops. There is here, also, the largest and most important collection of the records of the war of the Revolution now in existence, embracing the personal papers of General Washington, his orders and letters, lists of officers, commissions, casualties, &c., together with letters to him from every general officer of the army, as well as from every prominent congressman and other public man of the times.

"3. In the Treasury Department are many papers relating mainly to payments, depreciation of pay accounts, transfers of funds, disburse-

ments of funds, &c., from which much information concerning individual soldiers may be gleaned, and also a few rolls of some militia organizations.

"I should state that the names of numerous Virginians may be found upon other muster-rolls than those pertaining exclusively to Virginia troops—in such organizations, for instance, as Smallwood's Maryland Rifleman, which contained many men from the Northern Neck,—and in the various Artillery, Artillery and Artificers, and Light Dragoon Regiments.

"By a recent act of congress all these various military records are to be combined into one collection, and placed under the control of Col. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Bureau, War Department, who is charged with their arrangement, indexing and filing, with a view to ready reference. So far only the records of the Pension Office have been turned over to him, though the others will be, on demand; and I see by a recent newspaper interview had with Col. Ainsworth, that in the course of a year or so he expects to have the whole mass so arranged and digested that full information concerning any name in it can be produced at a minute's notice."

Under date of December 11, 1894, Mr. Quisenberry wrote:

"Since I wrote to you some weeks ago concerning the original sources of information relating to the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, preserved in this city, the rolls of soldiers in the Washington Papers, State Department, have also been transferred to the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department."

QUERIES.

ROBERT CLARK.

Robert Clark, born in Albemarle county, moved to Bedford county, and there married Susan Henderson. They had a large family of children; one, James Clark, born in 1779, was Governor of Kentucky in 1836. Another, C. C. Clark (Kit Clark), was a member of Congress from Virginia.

Who was Robert Clark's *father*, when and where did he live, what is his history, did he take part in the early colonial wars or in the war of the Revolution? We have a *tradition* that *two* of his sons were in the Revolutionary Army, and a further tradition that he was the first cousin of General George Rogers Clark (1752-1818).

Information hereon would be gratefully received by many in interest.

GEN. JOHN A. HALDERMAN,
Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

SAYRE FAMILY.

I am collecting material for a genealogy of the Sayre family.

Stephen Sayre, who was born in Southampton, N. Y., was a banker in London in the time of the Revolution, and was High Sheriff. He returned to this country after the war, and lived at Bordentown, N. J., his estate subsequently having been sold to Joseph Bonaparte, and is now known as Bonaparte Park. He died in Virginia 27th September, 1818. His son, Samuel Wilson Sayre, married, 1st, a daughter of Philip Ludwell Grymes, of Brandon, Middlesex county, Virginia, and 2d, Virginia Bassett. Of his children, Mary married Carter Braxton, and of his sons, Burwell Bassett Sayre and William Sayre we have no trace.

Can any of the readers of the *Virginia Magazine of History &c.*, put me on the track of any descendants?

THEODORE M. BANTA,
P. O. Box 1401, New York City.

BARNES GENEALOGY.

Barnes or *Barns*. Persons of the name are requested to furnish data concerning their family record for use in the Barnes Genealogy, now in preparation.

BYRON BARNES HORTON, *Sheffield, Pa.*

ANCESTRY OF EDMUND KING.

Edmund King, Sr., of Halifax Courthouse, Va., had three wives: 1. Miss Beavers, by whom he had a son, Robert; 2. The widow Thomas; 3. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Woodson) Thomas. Elizabeth, the third wife, died April 2d, 1798, and was buried at Halifax Courthouse. Her children were: Polly, William, James, Edmund, Sarah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Joicy and Peyton, born between the years 1774 and 1790.

Is anything known of the ancestry of this Edmund King, Sr.? His children and William Rufus King, Vice-President of the United States, born 1786, are said to have been second cousins. What proof is there of this?

RUFUS KING, *Yonkers, N. Y.*

SMITH FAMILY.

Charles Venable, of the second generation of the Virginia Venables,

married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, the founder of Port Royal (*Henning*, v. 287; vi. 317). Robert's father was Charles. Robert's children were Lawrence, Charles, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Sarah, the wife of Luke Burford. Robert's wife was Elizabeth. In the *William & Mary Quarterly* for January, 1894, p. 158, mention is made of a coat-of-arms of "Robert Smith and Elizabeth his wife." Any information which will help me to trace this Smith family backward, will be thankfully appreciated.

PROF. JOSEPH J. CASEY,
26 East 129th St., New York.

BLAND-FITZHUGH.

In the Bland genealogy, published by the Richmond *Critic*, it is stated that Colonel Theodorick Bland was twice married: first, to Susan Fitzhugh, with a list of children; secondly, to Martha Dangerfield. Was he married to Susan Fitzhugh?

MRS. GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR,
38 East 33d Street, New York, N. Y.

CRUMP FAMILY.

John Mead, son of William Mead, of Bedford county, Va., married prior to 1776, Mary Crump, daughter of William Crump, of Bedford county. Information in reference to this Crump family requested.

G. C. CALLAHAN,
750 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LOYAL COMPANY.

In the *Virginia Gazette* of March 29th, 1775, appeared an advertisement for the "Loyal Company" to meet on April 8th, 1775, "Thos. Walker, Agent." Can any correspondent give information as to what the Loyal Company was and from what the name was derived?

A COLONIAL DAME.

OLD PARK CHURCH.

For some time past I have been trying to locate the "Old Park

Church," mentioned in an old manuscript 130 years ago as being in King & Queen county, Va. If any of the readers of the Virginia Magazine of History, etc., will kindly let me know how I can locate the old church, it will greatly oblige,

R. C. BALLARD THRUSTON,
Louisville, Ky.

DEACON NECK WAREHOUSE.

I have in my possession a receipt, dated April 9th, 1800, signed by Ben Minor, for tobacco given to Thomas Baytop, my great-grandfather, former Inspector at Deacon Neck Warehouse. Where was Deacon Neck Warehouse?

T. J. STUBBS, *Williamsburg, Va.*

TYREE HARRIS.

Was the Tyree Harris mentioned by Bishop Meade, Vol. II, page 42, as a vestryman of Frederickville parish, Albemarle county, 1760-1762, the same Tyree (Tyrie?) Harris who was High Sheriff of Orange county, N. C., 1766-1767, and whose actions under Governor Tryon formed one of the complaints of the "Regulators?" *Wheeler's History N. C.*

General Tyree Harris Bell, once of Sumner county, Tenn., but now of Fresno, California, says they were the same, but quotes no authority.

FLOURNOY RIVERS,
Pulaski, Tenn.